

## 2 experts join Habib in Amman

AMMAN (R) — Two State Department experts in Arab-Israeli affairs arrived here Friday night to join U.S. special envoy Philip Habib in his talks with Jordanian leaders on Middle East issues. U.S. embassy sources said Mr. Richard Fairbanks and his assistant Mr. Wat Cleverius were expected to take part in Mr. Habib's talks with King Hussein Saturday. They said the talks would cover recent developments in the Middle East and peace efforts for the region. Mr. Habib, who arrived from Israel earlier Friday, is currently negotiating the withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon, but this will not be a major topic in the talks here, the sources said. The talks coincide with a planned visit by Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat, but U.S. sources said Mr. Habib would not be meeting Mr. Arafat.

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## Draper returns to Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — American special envoy Morris Draper arrived in Beirut Friday and was expected to meet Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, Beirut Radio reported. It did not say where Mr. Draper flew in from. He was believed to have been with his chief Philip Habib in Israel. Mr. Draper carried out the shuttle diplomacy, aimed at the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon, before President Reagan added Mr. Habib's weight to the efforts last week.

## PLO postpones council meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — A Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Amman office spokesman said Thursday that PLO Higher Council for Education, Culture and Sciences meeting had been postponed till Sunday, Nov. 28, 1982. The meeting was due to be held in Amman on Saturday.

## 6 killed, 46 injured in Algerian stadium collapse

PARIS (R) — Six people were killed and 46 seriously injured when the roof of a football stadium collapsed on spectators in Algiers, the Algerian News Agency APS received in Paris reported. The agency said dozens of spectators had climbed onto the roof because the stadium, which can hold about 15,000 people, was full. The roof then collapsed onto those below. The agency said the crowd panicked after the collapse, scrambling over the fences onto the pitch, where players, spectators and police were pushed together.

## Qadhafi's planned U.N. speech postponed

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A planned visit to the United Nations by Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi during which he wanted to address the General Assembly has been postponed, a U.N. spokesman said Friday. He said the Libyan mission had informed the U.N.'s protocol service of the postponement. There were no other details. Col. Qadhafi had said previously that he wanted to address the General Assembly next week following his election as the new chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). But the collapse Thursday of the latest attempt to convene an African summit meeting in the Libyan capital, Tripoli, left Kenya's President Daniel arap Moi as head of the OAU for the time being.

## Israeli airport workers announce fresh strike

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli airport workers and civil aviation employees announced a sudden closure of the country's civilian airfields Friday in their continuing campaign for wage increases. The employees said they would shut down airports between 4.15 p.m. (1415 GMT) this afternoon, shortly before the start of the Sabbath. They will reopen at dusk Saturday (about 1600 GMT). Similar strike action was taken last weekend, but with longer warning. Foreign airlines made hasty arrangements to put forward or postpone flights, while several scheduled flights were cancelled at the last minute.

## Ghanaian loyal troops hunt down rebels

ACCRA (R) — Troops loyal to Ghanaian leader Flt.-Lt. Jerry Rawlings are hunting rebels on the run after an attempted coup, and have arrested soldiers and civilians implicated in it, according to a Defence Ministry statement. The ministry said loyal forces had mounted an intensive search to hunt down the rebels and had recovered mortar bombs abandoned after their failed attempt to overthrow the government on Wednesday.

# PLO criticises U.S. plan but does not reject it

DAMASCUS (R) — The leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Friday criticised President Reagan's Middle East peace plan for not guaranteeing the Palestinians an independent state.

But a statement issued after a meeting in Damascus fell short of totally rejecting the U.S. initiative, apparently reflecting PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's desire to keep his options open despite opposition from PLO hardliners.

The statement, issued by the PLO News Agency Wafa, said the organisation's Central Council, a 60-member consultative body which met here Thursday night, "declared that the proposals of U.S. President Reagan do not satisfy the inalienable national rights of our people."

"The Reagan plan ignores the

right of our people to self-determination and to establish its own independent state under the leadership of the PLO, without which there can be no just and lasting peace in the Middle East," it stated.

President Reagan last September called for Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan. But he said he would not support the creation of a Palestinian state in the regions occupied by Israel since 1967.

The plan caused disagreements in the PLO which do not yet ap-

ear to be settled.

Mr. Arafat, seeking a way forward for the PLO after it was forced out of its main bases in Lebanon by this summer's Israeli invasion, has given a cautious welcome to parts of the U.S. plan and began what seemed to be moves to follow them up.

He held an intensive series of talks with King Hussein and later said that once an independent Palestinian state was established, he would be ready to consider a federation with Jordan.

But some Syrian-based hardline sections of the PLO, including parts of Mr. Arafat's Fateh command group, were highly critical of his moves and on Friday some PLO officials in Damascus indicated they were disappointed that the statement did not flatly reject the plan.

The statement, made to Wafa by Khaled Fahoum, speaker of the

Palestinians' parliament in exile who chaired Thursday night's meeting, did not make even an indirect reference to the recent spate of calls for the PLO to recognise Israel.

The United States, France, and some pro-Western Arab states have been urging the PLO to make this move so that it may start a dialogue with the U.S. administration. Washington at present refuses to have direct dealings with the PLO unless it recognises Israel.

The statement said the meeting declared that the PLO was the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Damascus-based PLO officials said they had also hoped the statement would commit the PLO to avoiding any contact with Egypt unless it revoked its peace treaty with Israel.

# Abu Odeh: Jordan will not join in separate talks with Israel

AMMAN (Petra) — Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh declared that Jordan will not join any separate peace talks with Israel on the Palestinian issue without the approval of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). He said the PLO and Jordan sense a feeling of joint danger posed by Israel.

In an interview with the Agence France Presse, Mr. Abu Odeh said that the time element, in the short run, works in Israel's interest. Israel, he said, is taking advantage of the status quo to consolidate its occupation of the Arab territories.

"I am afraid that soon, there will be nothing left to negotiate about," the minister added.

Mr. Abu Odeh said there are now two plans under discussion for the Middle East.

"One is the Arab peace plans which was approved by the Fez summit conference and the other is the initiative of U.S. President

Ronald Reagan. However, only one programme is being applied, namely, the creeping Israeli annexation of the occupied territories," Mr. Abu Odeh said.

"The only way out of the situation currently prevailing in the area should be an American initiative prompting Israel to renew its commitment to the principles of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242. This is very important. Furthermore, the United States should work for freezing the Israeli plan of establishing new settlements in the occupied territories," he said.

Asked about the stand of the Palestinians in the occupied territories towards the settlement plans currently being discussed, Mr. Abu Odeh said that he believes the residents of the occupied territories are anxious to see a quick end to occupation. Furthermore, the majority of them would go along with the political

decision which the PLO would make, he added.

Answering another question, Mr. Abu Odeh said he does not expect American pressure to prompt Jordan to negotiate separately with Israel. "However, Israel's continued annexation of the occupied territories is in itself a permanent threat to Jordan's security, from the viewpoint of the present Israeli government, the West Bank residents are a Jordanian demographic extension into the land of Israel."

The ultimate goal of Israel is to force these residents to leave the West Bank and reside in Jordan, Mr. Abu Odeh said.

Mr. Abu Odeh added that "in the long run, Israel's hostile policy is suicidal, and it should realise that it should work for becoming acceptable in the Arab World. Otherwise, it would be bound to live in permanent isolation and inside a military fortress forever."

## Collapse of summit casts doubt on OAU

TRIPOLI (R) — The future of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) appeared more uncertain Friday than at any time in its 19-year history after the second collapse of its annual summit in four months.

The breakdown, which this time came over who should take the Chad seat, underlined the polarisation of the OAU's radical and moderate blocs and cast doubt on whether or not it can continue in its present form, many delegates said.

The continent's only forum for political cooperation has increasingly become that battleground for confrontation between its two major rival groupings—the moderates and the radicals.

Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Salim, whose country is among the less hard-line radicals, told reporters Friday that in his view the OAU had become too

politicised and should focus instead on economic cooperation.

As African leaders conducted their own post mortems Friday, there was a growing feeling that the OAU should hold an extraordinary summit in the future to discuss what the purpose and the scope of the OAU and its chairman should be, some delegates said.

Mr. Salim said Tanzania favoured the annual summit being held permanently at the OAU Addis Ababa headquarters instead of in the capital of any country which wanted, and could afford, to act as host.

Some ministers said privately that the real reason for the collapse of the summit was a suspicion among moderate states that Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi would use the OAU chairmanship, which he would have assumed had the summit been successful, to promote his own

revolutionary policies and national interest in the region.

Twice-deprived of the chairmanship he was due to take over from Kenya, a bitter Col. Qadhafi attacked "imperialism" Thursday night for the breakdown of the summit and, while offering to try to host it again, said he would make no concessions to the moderates.

Speaking at an informal session of leaders and ministers from the 30 states present Thursday night, Col. Qadhafi blamed Washington, Paris and London and their "agents" in Sudan, Somalia and Morocco for the failure of the summit.

According to an unofficial translation of his remarks, he accused France of ordering its former colonies in Africa to stay away depriving the summit of a 34 nation quorum by four states. Many of the countries which stayed away were from French-speaking Africa.

## 'West wants balance between Iraq, Iran'

ASWAN, Egypt (R) — The French President Francois Mitterrand said Friday the Western powers did not want Iraq to be defeated in its war with Iran because the balance between the two must be preserved.

Speaking to reporters at the end of a three-day visit to Egypt, Mr. Mitterrand said it was in the interests of all countries that the balance between Iran and Iraq was maintained.

"The efforts of the Western powers must be aimed at preserving the balance. We do not want Iraq to be defeated in this war," he said.

Mr. Mitterrand said the two-year-old conflict had its roots in the ancient rivalry between Persians and Arabs and posed a great danger to the stability of the region.

The Gulf war figured prominently in his talks over the past three days with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Cairo and this southern Egyptian town, close to the Soviet-built Aswan High Dam.

There were no differences between

Egypt and France in their approach to Middle East peace moves, Mr. Mitterrand said.

Egypt and France are urging the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to recognise Israel as a step towards political negotiations and the eventual creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Asked about President Reagan's peace plan calling for an autonomous Palestine in association with Jordan, Mr. Mitterrand said he backed all moves towards peace. But he added: "I don't think its chances of success are considerable."

Egyptian officials and newspapers have hailed Mr. Mitterrand's visit as the reaffirmation of a special bond between the two countries.

French officials said considerable progress had been made in negotiations on commercial contracts involving projects such as the second phase of the Cairo underground railway and the Damiet Port complex, both of which were started by French companies.

Also nearing completion was a

contract under which the French car firm Peugeot would open a plant in Egypt.

Mitterrand sightseeing

With two days of Middle East diplomacy behind him, French President Francois Mitterrand Friday indulged his passion for Egyptian antiquities.

The first item on his programme was the Ptolemaic temple on Philae Island in the Nile. The temple was one of those removed from the path of the flood when the Aswan High Dam was built by the Russians in the 1960s.

After that, the President was due to visit the Aswan High Dam itself.

Accompanying Mr. Mitterrand was Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. During their two days of talks which ended in Cairo Thursday, the two leaders ranged extensively over Middle East affairs and discussed the continuing flow of French military and civil equipment to Egypt.

France is second only to the United States as Egypt's biggest foreign supplier.

## Fitzgerald tipped to replace Haughey

DUBLIN (R) — Prime Minister Charles Haughey seemed virtually certain Friday to be replaced by a coalition of his opponents after the third poll in the Irish Republic in 18 months failed to give any one party an overall majority.

The small Labour Party held the balance of power and, although its leader Dick Spring refused to reveal his plans, all the indications were that Labour would back Garret Fitzgerald's Fine Gael Party and oust Mr. Haughey and his Fianna Fail Party.

Labour will not make a final decision on coalition until just before the new parliament meets on Dec. 14, but both Mr. Spring and Mr. Haughey have said they do not favour a Fianna Fail-Labour alliance.

Dr. Fitzgerald, a liberal intellectual, led a short-lived Fine Gael-Labour government last year until fell in January over

plans to raise taxes on clothes and shoes.

Both Fianna Fail and Fine Gael are generally conservative and nationalist parties whose divisions date back to a civil war in the early years of the Irish Republic.

The final election tally gave Fianna Fail 75 seats, Fine Gael 70, Labour 16 and five to fringe parties and independents. Counting continued in one constituency but both contenders left in the race were from Fianna Fail.

In the last parliament Fianna Fail held 80 seats to Fine Gael's 64 and Labour's 14, with the balance held by others.

Fine Gael and Labour have formed coalitions four times in the past and Mr. Spring has made no secret of his preference for Fine Gael as a partner.

However some leading figures in the party oppose coalition, arguing that the previous alliances

had lost Labour support and blurred its identity in the eyes of the voters.

The differences came to a head three weeks ago when Labour Leader Michael O'Leary resigned and joined Fine Gael after delegates refused to commit Labour to coalition with Fine Gael.

Party delegates finally decided to fight the election on an independent socialist platform and keep open the coalition option.

Commentators point out that Labour could decide to stay out of government and back a minority Fine Gael administration, and they stress that the possibility of an alliance with Fianna Fail cannot be ruled out entirely.

If Fine Gael and Labour do get together the country will have its first government commanding a working majority for 18 months.

## Gunmen attack Israeli patrol near Beirut Airport

BEIRUT (R) — Unidentified gunmen opened fire on an Israeli military patrol near Beirut Airport Friday but there were no casualties, an Israeli military spokesman said.

The patrol was driving through the village of Deir Quoubil, two kilometres from the airport.

There have been regular attacks on Israeli patrols in recent weeks, believed by most Lebanese to have been carried out by leftist groups formerly allied with Pal-

estinian commandos.

Meanwhile, the death toll in an apartment block explosion in southern Beirut Thursday night rose to 12 Friday, Lebanese television reported. The cause was not known.

The building was in an area inhabited mainly by Shi'ite squatters. Clashes were reported Friday in the town of Aley, in the mountains south-east of Beirut, apparently between Christian militiamen and leftist Druze.

## French societies to organise pro-Palestinian rally Monday

PARIS (Petra) — The societies for French friendship with the Arab World will organise a popular rally in Paris Monday on the day of international solidarity with the Palestinian people.

Representatives of the French vocational trade unions, political parties, the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Paris and the director of the Arab League office in Paris will participate in the rally.

Meanwhile, the Arab group at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) will hold a meeting on the same occasion at the UNESCO conference hall in Paris.

Diplomats and officials at the international organisation, Arab ambassadors in Paris as well as official French politicians will attend the meeting.

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October 1982



## HOME NEWS

## 'Productive, administrative sectors should interact'

By Affah A. Kaloti  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Recommendations by lecturers and participants were submitted here at the end of a four-day seminar held Nov. 22-25 on the role of productivity in the development of industrial work. To raise the level of performance and productivity, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan recommended that the social and economic problems in Jordan should be tackled in a comprehensive manner in which the two factors can play a coordinated role and in which the different sectors of production and administration can interact in a complementary manner.

The seminar, held at the Amman Chamber of Industry, was organised by the chamber and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and included all parties concerned in the national development of productivity, officials of national organisations and representatives of ministries concerned.

"It was a unique seminar for it was attended by 97 participants. There were 60 people representing various public industries and production sectors, five participants from universities and higher schools of education, 10 professors in trade unions, 5 participants from various banks in Jordan in addition to participants from the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) as well as from Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, and 18 participants from ministries and departments," Mr. Ali Dajani, the director of the Amman Chamber of Industry, told the Jordan Times.

He pointed out that the participation of governmental officials in the seminar indicates their interest to promote the level of productivity in the country.

The representative of the ILO and a co-organiser of the seminar told the Jordan Times that for the last ten years most of the economic researches and studies done by ILO experts and by other organisations shifted a growing interest in the development of medium-size and small enter-

prises, particularly in the developing countries. He added that the aim of the seminar was to reach certain solutions and conclusions which will be of benefit to the development of industries in Jordan.

#### Eight working papers

The eight working papers presented during the four-day seminar dealt with the ways and means to promote and raise the level of productivity in the country. Lecturers dealt with the basics of productivity, role of supervisory management in productivity, role of legislation in the development of productivity, job description and its effect on productivity, ways of avoiding waste as well as the application of safety instructions for the development of productivity, role of preparing and training manpower for raising the level of productivity, the relationship between the wages and the development of productivity, and the code of ethics governing work and discipline in industrial establishments.

A summary of papers and recommendations suggested was cited by Minister of Labour Jawad Al Anani who concluded the seminar. One of the recommendations was to coordinate activities between different organisations of the private sector to enable them as a whole to formulate their own projections about the issues involved in the development of production sectors and rationalisation of activities among them. It is also to formulate specific sectors for the different groups of industrial, commercial and agricultural activities with the view of interaction between among them.

#### More research units

Another recommendation stressed on research units in planned training for middle managers more. They suggested that public share-holder companies should have two levels of board directors, one representing share-holders who are responsible for the general policy of the company and the

other board composed of managing directors and executive staff who carry out policy and executive work.

A recommendation, however, stressed on giving more weight to responsible managers. The labour forces should be provided with incentives. The chamber of industry offered to provide awards to working men and women who show prominence in their work. It was suggested that anyone who establishes food, engineering or chemical industries and conformed to the standard specifications should be automatically granted all exemptions and facilities specified in the encouragement of investment. To raise productivity there should be coordination and integration among various functions of the industrial projects as well as management of materials and warehouses and unification of wage scales.

In order to develop skilled manpower, there should be educational training. To achieve this there should be diverse ways of educational training as to include industrial production, and concentration on vocational training.

#### Individual vs. community productivity

The seminar also stressed the need for specification of productivity concepts and differentiation between average individual productivity and community productivity. It called for the assessment of a better formula for small establishments that suffer from lack of services, and educating the labour force in general and professional merits of the individual in addition to the establishment of training and educational centres at the companies.

The recommendations emphasised the necessity for securing material and moral incentives for the labour force to encourage productivity increase. The need for modernising administrative and organisational systems and creating suitable working conditions for the workers to deepen their confidence and attachment to the establishment was abundantly stressed.

"We possess the leadership and aptitude for hard and precise work," Mr. Ali Al Dajani said. "We have chances to increase our exports in the area if we increase the production of our manpower in our establishments."

The recommendations will be studied by authorities concerned and the chamber of industry will follow up all the recommendations which were the outcome of the successful seminar. The widely attended seminar manifests a kind of specific development in the progress of Jordan," Mr. Ali Al Dajani proudly told the Jordan Times.

## Expatriates cable King

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Jordanian workers in Iraq have reaffirmed their support of the His Majesty King Hussein's leadership and wise policies at domestic and pan-Arab levels. They also hailed His Majesty's honourable stands towards the Palestinian issue and the Iraqi-Iranian war.

In a cable they sent to the King on Thursday, the Jordanian workers in Iraq expressed their absolute support for the establishment of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation and said "such a confederation is one of the goals of the Great Arab Revolt" led by the late Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali.

The cable, was sent by members of the central council of the Federation of Jordanian Workers' Trade Unions (FJTU), currently working in Iraq.

## Kaddori, AOAD chief hold coordination talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Secretary-General of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Fakhri Kaddori discussed on Thursday with Director-General of the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD) Hassan Fahmi Jum'ah and AOAD Regional Director Fahd Al Azab the results of coordination between the CAEU general secretariat and the AOAD in fields of mutual concern.

Dr. Jum'ah expressed his satisfaction for the fruitful and constructive cooperation taking place in the field of preparing studies, documents and visits exchanged between the two organisations in order to formulate appropriate visualisations of the joint issues. Meanwhile, a CAEU general

secretariat delegation leaves Amman for Doha on Friday to participate in the seminar organised by the Gulf Organisation for Industrial Consultations (GOIC) in cooperation with the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) on Sunday.

Participants in the three-day seminar will discuss the experience of the joint Gulf projects. The CAEU delegation will present two studies on the experience of joint Arab projects established within the framework of the CAEU as well as the results of this experience in consolidating Arab economic integration.

Experts and officials from the industry and oil sectors in the Arab countries and several other Arab organisations will participate in the seminar.

## Plant protection seminar results in 'total success'

By Riyad M. Ahmad  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Arab Society for Plant Protection (ASPP) Thursday concluded its first scientific meeting held at the Faculty of Agriculture in the University of Jordan.

The four-day symposium was organised by the ASPP in cooperation with the University of Jordan, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Jordan Valley Authority, in addition to several

other public and private institutions.

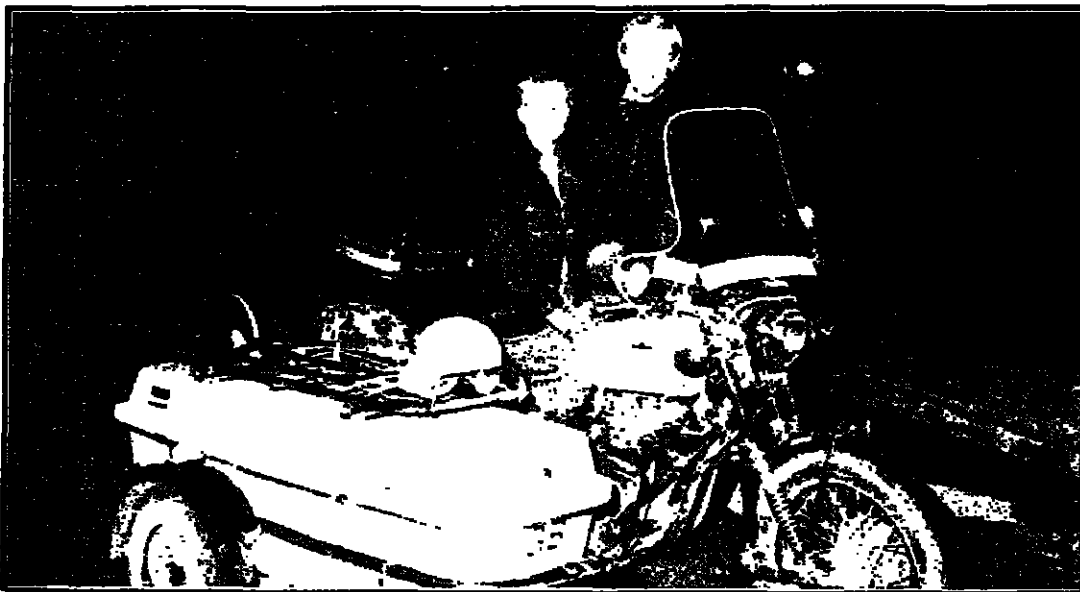
The Beirut-based ASPP, set up in 1981, aims at developing and encouraging scientific research and cooperation in the field of plant protection all over the Arab

World. Participants representing 15 Arab countries, in addition to eight international plant protection specialists, held continuous sessions where scientific papers were discussed and views exchanged.

At the end of the concluding session participants in the seminar recommended issuing a magazine on scientific plant protection in which the work of ASPP members and plant protection specialists all over the world could be published.

The seminar was a "total success", according to Abdullah Al Musa, chairman of the last bacteriological diseases session.

Dr. Al Musa added that the symposium concentrated on plant disease that cause drastic losses of staple agricultural crops.



Richard and Mopsa English with their Triumph Thunderbird in Amman.

## 'Better a motor cycle than a car'

By Lamis Andoni  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "The thrill of feeling the wind, to feel free and to know more about the countries and the people around the world" were the reasons that prompted Richard and Mopsa English to drive on a motor cycle to Jordan as part of a tour around the world.

The British couple left London on Aug. 19, 1982, and have been to 10 countries since then.

Mr. and Mrs. English had planned the trip for two years. "We were working to raise money for the trip, but we could not have realised our dream without the support of several British factories," Mr. English told the Jordan Times.

British factories and companies supplied the couple with a Triumph Thunderbird motor cycle, a Squire ST sidebox, camping equi-

ment and spare parts, he said. "We are happy because they helped us, and we will try to help them through publicity when we go back," he added.

The couple got down their experiences in a daily diary and write for different journals about their trip.

They are interested to know as much as possible about the countries they pass through. They visit the historical and ancient landmarks in a country and try to make contacts with the people of the country to get an idea about different cultures.

Mr. English, who was working as a stage technician in London explained that he "visits the theatres that are most representative of the theatrical culture of a country."

The couple intend to write a book about their experience when they finish their tour.

The tour, scheduled to last three years, is divided into four stages. The first includes Western Europe and part of Eastern Europe and several Middle Eastern countries.

The second stage, which will last through 1983, would be crossing Asian countries to Japan and then Australia. In Australia, Mr. and Mrs. English are planning to work for nine months for "We would need money to continue our trip, and it is easier for us to work in Australia compared to other places we are going to."

In 1984, stage three, which includes the three Americas should be covered and finally the couple will cross Africa from the west to the east and then go north on their way to Britain by the end of 1985.

The couple, both in their early twenties, explained that they both like motorbiking and consider the motor cycle to be "the best means of transportation".

"In fact, both of us do not know

how to drive a car," they said.

Commenting about their preference for motor-cycles than cars, Mrs. English said, when I travel in a car I feel as I am in a box and it kind of separates me from the outside world. But on a motor cycle it is different. I feel the wind, I hear the noises around me. In short, I feel more as if I am part of the surroundings."

The couple do not think that travelling around the world on a motor cycle is inconvenient. "It is a lot of fun actually, although it becomes a little tough during bad weather and rains, but we are well equipped, and we have scheduled our trip in a way to avoid the cold weather for we are travelling through relatively warm countries during the winter."

They usually pick up a camping site and sleep in a tent they are equipped with "but not in the Arab countries."

We have been to Syria and Jordan and people were insisting not to let us sleep in the tent and invited us to their houses. We did not really know about the extent of Arab generosity and hospitality before this trip, the couple said.

It is not the first time for Mr. English to visit Jordan, but his first on a motor cycle. The couple visited Aqaba, Petra, Jerash and other tourist attractions.

"There is a lot to see in Jordan considering the country's small size," they agreed. They were especially impressed by the architecture in Jordan. "There are many interesting buildings in Amman like nowhere else we have been to," Mrs. English said.

The couple expressed appreciation of the hospitality they found in Jordan and said they enjoyed their stay in the country.

Mr. and Mrs. English Amman for Saudi Arabia on Friday.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

The Organisers of the "German Concert Week" are pleased to announce that the gala concert on Monday, Nov. 29, 1982 by Bamberg Symphony Orchestra, will start at 8 p.m. sharp. Holders of tickets for the concert are therefore requested to be in their seats at the Royal Cultural Centre not later than 7:30 p.m.

## PROGRAMME

- 1- Friedrich Smetana: Overture of the Opera "The Bartered Bride"
- 2- Wolfgang Amadeus: Mozart: Clarinet Concerto in A-Major  
Mozart Soloist: Wolfgang Teshner

Interval

- 3- Anton Dvorak: Symphony No. 8

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## India sends new ambassador to Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — The new Indian ambassador to Jordan Mr. Pyare Lal Santoshi arrived in Amman on Friday. He was received at Amman Airport by a number of foreign ministry officials and members of the Indian embassy staff.

## Seminar for public sector starts

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Public Administration Institute in cooperation with the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS) starts on Saturday a two-week seminar for public sector trainees. Participants in the seminar will receive lectures and practical applications on defining training needs on the level of individuals and organisations, preparing plans, and choosing the appropriate means for training and assessing training programmes in addition to the basic requirements and methods for teaching old people.

## Potash exports to start Monday

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Potash Company (APC) will begin commercial export of its products on Monday, chairman of the board of directors and General Manager Ali Al Khasawneh said. He said the first shipment of potash will be exported to Iraq, and added that the APC has contracted various world markets through specialised companies in the marketing of fertilisers to sell its products for the next five years. According to the contracts, the companies will buy the quantities of potash previously agreed on F.O.B. Aqaba on the basis of the prevalent prices at the international markets at the time of delivery.

## Roman Catholic bishops end conference

AMMAN (Petra) — The annual conference of Roman Catholic bishops in the Near East, held at the Roman Catholic church in Amman, concluded on Friday. Participants in the five-day conference discussed several issues involving the church, particularly ways of protecting the family against corruption, ways to raise young people, developing the spirit of faith and virtue in the individual and the Muslim-Christian dialogue. The bishops took appropriate decisions on these issues. The conference's meetings were headed by Roman Catholic Patriarch Ya'qoub Biltiti and attended by bishops from Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Egypt, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Somalia, Djibouti, Cyprus and Nazareth.

## Tunisian transport minister leaves

AMMAN (Petra) — Tunisian Transport and Communications Minister Al Sadeq Ibn Jum'ah and his delegation left Amman on Friday at the end of a four-day visit to Jordan during which he met with Prime Minister Mudar Badran and had talks with Transport Minister Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben and a number of officials on bilateral relations and ways of developing relations in transport, communications, trade and education. In a statement to the Jordan News Agency Petra Mr. Jum'ah said his talks dealt with the possibility of increasing air flights between the two countries and implementing joint projects for the maintenance of airlines as well as the manufacturing of electronic equipment in the Arab countries.

By Phil Davison  
Reporter

# U.S. Marines experience Baptism of fire in Lebanon

BEIRUT — The United States Marines saw their first action in Lebanon last week when they clashed with the Lebanese army and it was only a football match and the sole casualty in the 5-2 Lebanese victory was the Marines' life.

The U.S. troops are part of a multinational peace-keeping force to help the Lebanese army control a city which was run by hostile or Muslim militias until last summer's Israeli invasion.

Apart from the football, the Marines, like the French and Ita-

lian troops which make up the rest of the international force, have had little to do.

Beirut, whose mainly-Muslim western area was besieged and bombed by the Israelis between June and August, is slowly returning to tranquility and trying to rebuild its image as the jewel of the Middle East.

The big Red Ferris Wheel which towers over the west Beirut beach and emerged unscathed from the Israeli bombing and shelling, is turning again although there are

few takers.

The so-called "green line" area, which divides the capital's mainly Christian and Muslim districts and was a virtual no-go zone after the 1975-76 civil war, is now open and even attracting the odd tourist.

French troops seek mines in the rubble around the battered Martyr's Square, stopping to take photographs of each other as mementoes, against the backdrop of destruction.

Local children watch the troops locate and blow up a mine with a blast that wrenches at the guts of a

stranger. The experienced war-child of Beirut scarcely blinks.

While the U.S. Marines patrol east Beirut in jeeps, the French and Italians stroll along west Beirut's central Hamra Street, where life is getting back to normal with bars, night-clubs and cinemas reopened.

The French and Italians — the latter unmistakable in their red and yellow neck-scarves, look relaxed and try to exchange a few words with street vendors.

But a bloodstained pavement outside a hamburger bar, where one Israeli soldier was killed and

two were wounded by a gunman in September, reminds the foreign soldiers that violence is never far off in Beirut.

Shops in both east and west Beirut are well-stocked and wine, spirits and tobacco are cheaper than in European airport duty-free shops.

Electronic equipment abounds, often sold cheaply from the boots of cars in Hamra Street.

Most of it comes off ships in ports controlled by Christian militiamen, who impose their own duty, well below the official level. The government he said that

taking control of the ports is one of its main priorities, but there is no sign that this has happened despite the recent move towards normality in Beirut and most other coastal areas.

Another positive sign is the decline in road traffic anarchy in the capital. The police, largely ignored during periods of fighting, are gradually getting their whistles listened to.

With the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forced out by the Israeli bombardment and leftist groups either disarmed or underground, President Amin

Gemayel claims government control over the whole city.

The Christian militia known as "the Lebanese forces", however, remain in east Beirut although they have pulled back to their barracks. In what appears to be an unwritten deal, the Lebanese army has moved only superficially into the east.

While portraits of the president are prevalent in west Beirut and the areas of east Beirut closest to the green line, portraits of his brother Bashir, killed by a bomb on Sept. 14, are more common in many eastern districts, and show

the continuing strength of militant right-wing Christian sentiment.

With the city fairly peaceful, the main problem confronting the multinational forces is what to do in their spare time.

Some observers fear the foreign troops may run into more trouble while off-duty than they face on patrol.

One U.S. Marine captain worried foreign correspondents in a local hotel recently when, in uniform, he stood on a bar rail and sang a song before passing his side-gun around the waiters and arm-wrestling with one of them.

A British newspaper correspondent eventually persuaded the Marine to "put that thing in its holster and keep it there."

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### AQABA



## Time and domestic policies work for Begin

# West Bank: Can Begin be stopped?

By Max Frankel

NEW YORK — The leaders of Israel feel themselves approaching the climax of a fratricidal conflict over their nation's future size and character. Thus, despite the vigour and freedom of their open political debate, high officials and party leaders reserve their most startling opinions for unattributable conversation.

All agree — although few dare openly to acknowledge — that time and domestic politics are now working powerfully for the policies of the Begin government and that nothing less than loud Arab peace offers and devious American intervention could still rescue the political minority that opposes these policies.

The conflict turns on Prime Minister Begin's unrelenting drive to envelop, if not formally annex, the territories inhabited by 1.3 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza.

Some of the highest government officials proudly note that the settlement of Jews in

these regions (mostly in large suburban towns for commuters to Tel Aviv and Jerusalem) has progressed so far that partition of the land is no longer feasible. Israel's law as well as its army will embrace these "settlers" forever, they predict. Thus, the surrounded Arabs, although they will heavily outnumber West Bank Jews by ratios of 5-to-1 or more, will have no alternative to the proffered "autonomy" — without either Israeli citizenship or Arab sovereignty over the land they inhabit.

The sponsors of this policy concede that they are urgently playing for time so that no American diplomacy or pressure can overtake the West Bank bulldozers. Mr. Begin heatedly rejected President Reagan's proposals to trade the land for peace. His camp denounces every related Arab move as a PLO trick. Mr. Begin's team also yearns for early Israeli elections, confident that they would finally put the West Bank beyond the reach of all outside pressure.

The views of leaders who oppose

this trend are even starker. They acknowledge political weakness, which is mainly due to Mr. Begin's success in rallying the large, resentful community of Middle Eastern Jews against the affluent or socialistic elites of European origin.

The prime minister's opponents believe that not even a dramatic peace bid from Jordan's King Hussein would now suffice to dislodge the West Bank.

That could work, they say, only if the United States helps them to topple the Begin government. And to that end, leading opposition figures now risk political oblivion by counseling sharp cuts in America's nonmilitary aid of \$800 million a year.

### Desperation

It is, plainly, a counsel of desperation. But it testifies to the depths of the opposition's forebodings about absorbing a huge Arab population while containing it with an "autonomy" that could come to resemble South Africa's

apartheid. The dissenters fear endless cycles of Palestinian terror and Israeli war, and the degradation of Israeli society as it grows dependent on the manual work of a permanent "guest population."

Mr. Begin's opponents still hope he will be fatally weakened by the inquiry into his cabinet's responsibility for not averting the Beirut massacre. Many have endorsed Mr. Reagan's bid for negotiations, hoping thus to evoke a catalytic response from King Hussein and leading West Bank Palestinians.

Yet they despair, believing that even the morass of Lebanon and Egypt's growing hostility are unlikely to derail the Israeli government.

The prime minister's critics attribute his great strength to his political skill, his capacity to evoke support — if not affection — at the White House and above all his use of American aid to fatten the Israeli consumer in an overstretched economy. That is why

they are reduced to pleading for sharp cuts in American aid.

They contend that Americans fund Israel's external debt of \$26 billion. Of that, \$21 billion is owed by government that keeps printing money, indexes all transactions to an inflation rate exceeding 100 per cent and resists pressure of austerity and import curbs.

Mr. Begin will go on bribing the electorate, his critics say, until his West Bank ambition, underwritten by U.S. taxpayers, is achieved.

American diplomats in Israel resist this anguished counsel: they fear that Mr. Begin would exploit American coercion to rally still greater public support. But that so many prominent Israelis should be inviting bankruptcy to rescue their diplomacy is startling evidence of the fierce passions that now dominate politics in Jerusalem.

Max Frankel is the editorial page editor of The New York Times.

## Another step towards peace

BY DECIDING against rejecting U.S. President Reagan's Middle East peace plan, the Palestinian leadership, which is currently meeting in Damascus to map out a new strategy after Lebanon, has shown an unquestionable desire to give peace a chance.

Of course the Palestinian leaders had to criticise the Reagan proposals for ignoring the Palestinians' inalienable rights especially to self-determination and statehood and for failing to envisage a role for the Palestinian people's sole representative, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), to play in the peace process. But it is also true that they could not have ignored the fact that the Palestinian people yearns for peace and would sacrifice for it as much as they did when war was imposed on them.

What the Palestinians have decided in Damascus is what we, and the whole world, should see as a big step towards peace, even though the Americans or the Europeans might want to look at it differently.

The ball now is in the U.S. court. Washington cannot simply say that the Palestinians have not gone far enough when Israel does not even want to discuss with the Americans the Reagan proposals and has rejected them outright.

Maybe the Palestinians would want to go farther and they may. If the U.S. is really interested, the PLO is entitled to be told that America would pressure (or convince) the Israeli government to match peace steps.

Otherwise, what is the point?

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Reassessing the present to find future solution

The representative and executive bodies of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) are naturally concerned with revising several factors influencing the Palestinian question both in the Arab World and abroad.

The Arab peace offensive has accomplished the Washington and Paris steps. But other contacts must be among the issues being considered by the PLO leadership. The re-assessment of the Palestinian programme of action is quite necessary for drawing up a framework for future moves, and future relationships, particularly in view of the critical stage the Palestinian cause is undergoing now.

The courage that the Palestinian stand demonstrated during the Beirut battle is still needed for facing Israeli practices aimed at the annexation of the occupied territories the repressive policies directed against Arab peoples and the settlement policies pursued feverishly to restructure the

demographic composition of the area.

Jordan considers the confrontation of such policies a national responsibility that should be carried out in close coordination between the Jordanian and Palestinian people.

The assessment of the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship in future is of great consequence in saving the occupied land, and carrying out joint responsibilities facing the two sides at the present. Needless to say, the Jordanian-Palestinian masses believe that the time factor should be urgently dealt with and given due consideration.

They look forward to see this factor properly dealt with in full compliance with their aspirations, and speedily enough to implement their national will in freeing the occupied territories before they are swallowed by the occupation monster, which races with time in executing hideous annexationist schemes.

### Al Dustour: The expensive alternative to peace in Middle East

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak warned in a press conference against an Israeli scheme aimed at legalised annexation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In an address to the House of Commons, British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym considered Israel's settlement policy as a major obstacle to peace in the Middle East. The well-informed New York Times pointed out lately that Israel has taken new secret steps facilitating the imposition of Israeli sovereignty upon occupied Arab territories.

This only reflects the wide cognition throughout the world of Israel's expansionist plans, and the worldwide condemnation of Israel's aggressive and hegemonistic trends. It also expresses the world community's rejection of the concept of seizing other people's land by force, a practice methodically exercised by the Israelis in violation of international laws that ban the imposition of any geographical or demographic changes on occupied territories.

Jordan at a very early stage realised and warned

against such Israeli schemes. These schemes have now long been put into practice, having taken a programme-of-action shape.

The international recognition of the Israeli settlement policies as a persistent danger is a positive development in the world public opinion with regard to the Middle East conflict. Yet, such unanimity is only a lead that should be followed by practical steps that would put the peace process in the region into top gear.

The time factor is of fatal consequence to developments in the region. To grant the Israelis time to create new "realities" in the occupied territories simply means to give them the opportunity to pile up hindrances to peace, that cannot be done away with except with a single unpeaceful alternative.

Such an alternative is too expensive for the world to afford, as it genuinely poses a threat to world peace against a background of the invaluable strategic and economic importance the regions represents.



## Peace movement also in Hungary

By Jonathan Lynn  
Reuter

BUDAPEST — An independent peace movement is emerging in Communist Hungary, and its members say it has already established contact with pacifists in East Germany. The various groups appearing in Hungary resemble Western peace movements in their loose informal structure and belief that peace and disarmament should be an active concern of everyone and not left to governments.

But unlike Western peace movements, they cannot take to the streets to protest against aspects of the government's defence policy. Such overt demonstrations are not tolerated, even in Hungary's relatively liberal society.

The new Hungarian peace movement believes it must remain strictly legal in order to survive and grow, supporters say. But they believe "that they have enough room within the law to spread an unbiased message of peace."

keep dissidents far away from our movement," one said.

At a private apartment in Budapest earlier this month, a dozen activists of the "peace group for dialogue", one of the largest new groups, met to describe their work and discuss some immediate problems. Talking through an interpreter, the 12 young people, predominantly students in their early twenties, said the peace group for dialogue had no formal structure or membership so the exact size of support was hard to guess. They said there were about 20-30 core members, while between 200 and 300 attended meetings and at least 600 people in Budapest were supporters.

### Growing support

Support is still growing, both for them and other groups outside Budapest, they said. About half the members are students or recent graduates, and the rest are young workers or school students. Peace group members said they had translated papers on peace,

such as "Berlin appeal" by East German pastor Rainer Eppelmann urging the dismantling of nuclear weapons and the withdrawal of foreign troops from both East and West Germany.

They organised a lecture in Budapest in September by Britain's most prominent peace campaigner, historian E.P. Thompson. The group has also produced a badge based on the three-pronged symbol of the British Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND).

The badge is in the Hungarian colours of red, white and green and shows two linked hands, symbolising dialogue, holding of flower. And in what may be the first link-up between pacifists in different East European countries, several members went to East Germany earlier this month to attend the "peace week" — 10 days of discussions of pacifism under the motto "words to ploughshares" organised by East Germany's protestant churches, despite official disapproval of pacifism.

One member, Ferenc Koeszegi, 25, said that the Hungarian peace movement must break down the mentality whereby both sides of the iron curtain see each other as enemies. Europeans must be reminded of their common culture, he said.

Mr. Koeszegi said the peace group's main aim was promoting dialogue. Firstly, in Eastern Europe or with official peace organisations, and lastly dialogue within Hungary between different peace groups and different political forces, such as the Communist Party.

"People here are not very aware of the dangers of nuclear weapons — it's a bit abstract," members said. "One of our main purposes is to enlighten people to the main dangers."

### No propaganda

Peace group members said there was a risk some officials would charge them with working for the West. But this would be true only if peace was a special concern of the West, they said.

They also denied that they would be manipulated by the authorities to impress Western pacifists. "We won't be used for propaganda because we are really independent. They would have to give us more publicity and they wouldn't be able to control us," members said.

They said that they could envisage cooperation with the National Peace Council — the government agency which as in other East-bloc countries coordinates official peace policy, calling for disarmament on the terms of the Warsaw Pact. "But that doesn't mean we'll become a part or a sub-organisation of it," they said.

Members of this young Hungarian peace movement agree that they have no direct impact on Warsaw Pact defence policies. But they are confident that they can educate the Hungarian public about the East-West conflict and go some way to reducing it. "The official point of view is that peace is a matter for the relevant authorities... and this is an attitude we have to fight," one member said.

## Syria speaks softer

By Paul Eddle  
Reuter

DAMASCUS — After years of increasing isolation as a strident Arab hardliner, Syria has started to adopt a softer tone in its foreign policy. Western diplomats point to quiet changes in Syrian policy towards Middle East peace and a new, conciliatory line on neighbouring Lebanon as signs of a switch in tactics, if not in underlying attitudes.

A year ago, an Arab summit conference in Morocco broke up in disarray because of Syrian and other opposition to an Arab peace plan implicitly recognising Israel. But Syria quietly attended a reconvened summit last September, also in Morocco, and endorsed a similar peace plan.

Syria dominated Lebanon for six years, intervening in the 1975-76 Lebanese civil war and then keeping 30,000 troops there. But now Syria has said it is willing to pull its men out once Israeli forces which invaded Lebanon in June have withdrawn too. Damascus has also offered friendship to Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, despite his Falangist Party's past hostility, by releasing a number of Falangist officials jailed in Syria.

On Middle East peace, Western diplomats in Damascus see no

change in Syria's conviction that there is no possibility of Middle East peace talks producing an acceptable settlement until there is a political and military "strategic balance" between the Arabs and Israel.

Syria believes this balance receded even further with the 1978 separate peace between Egypt and Israel. For four years, it has tried to block suggestions that other Arabs should join the U.S.-sponsored peace process. But the diplomats said Syria now appeared to be adopting a lower profile and standing back to allow increasingly powerful Arab states such as Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Morocco to follow up the peace plan agreed at September's Arab summit.

The scheme calls for an independent Palestinian state but includes a clause widely interpreted as implying recognition of Israel.

### No spoilers

"The Syrians' view of the world hasn't changed but I don't think they're going to be spoilers," one diplomat said. "They're not going to disrupt the church service but they're not believers."

The diplomats said that despite its softer tone, Syria appeared determined that the peace drive by those Arab states should not lead to unacceptable political concessions. The diplomats said one of Syria's prime concerns was that

the Syrian Golan Heights, occupied by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war, should not be forgotten in any peace talks.

Syria's changed tone appears to be the product of a shift in the balance of power in the Arab World and the war in Lebanon, coupled with its own economic and other internal problems.

Since the 1974 oil price explosion, the Arab oil states, led by Saudi Arabia, have become steadily more powerful at the expense of pro-Soviet Arab countries headed by Syria.

### Severe blow

In Lebanon, Israel's June invasion dealt a severe blow to Syrian power. It broke Syria's military dominance and led to direct U.S. intervention to try to restore Lebanese government control over the whole country, virtually ruling out a role for the Syrians. At the same time, Western diplomats believe, economic problems made Syria vulnerable to political pressures from the Arab oil states on which it relies for aid, while internal problems made it less ready to engage in Arab political wrangles.

Although the government seems in firm control, it took the armed forces a month to crush an uprising early this year by supporters of the outlawed Muslim brotherhood in the central city of Hama.

By Tony Barber  
Reuter

UNITED NATIONS — Communist, Third World and neutral European countries are stepping up calls for a nuclear arms freeze, an idea that has also gained support in the West. The Soviet Union, India, Mexico, Sweden and Ireland have each submitted proposals at the United Nations for a weapons freeze as a first step in curbing a worldwide arms race. The initiatives have won the backing of non-aligned countries, but have encountered a lukewarm reception from the United States and other members of the Western alliance.

Although varying in emphasis, each proposal urges the same central idea — a ban or "freeze" on the production and deployment of new nuclear weapons and vehicles to deliver them. The Indian and Soviet plans are designed to apply to all nuclear-weapon powers, while Irish and Mexican-Swedish

proposals call only for a joint U.S.-Soviet freeze. The proposals have been submitted in the U.N.'s annual disarmament debate.

U.N. officials say at least one will be adopted when the General Assembly's main political committee votes on them, probably next month. But it will have no binding effect. The U.S. and NATO allies oppose a freeze largely on the grounds that it would leave Moscow with advantages in both medium-range and land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The Reagan administration says it prefers to erase Moscow's perceived nuclear superiority through arms control talks if possible, or by U.S. nuclear force modernisation if necessary. Freeze proponents dismiss this argument. Maj. Britt Theorin, chairman of the Swedish Disarmament Commission, told the U.N.: "There is a rough nuclear parity which is sufficiently stable and survivable to render unnecessary, and even mean-

ingless, further attempts to modernise and develop new categories of nuclear weapons."

"We cannot see the logic or sense of arguments which say in effect we must increase now in order to reduce later"

Noel Dorr of Ireland, pressing a call for a U.S.-Soviet freeze lasting initially for two years, said: "We cannot see the logic or sense of arguments which say in effect, 'we must increase now in order to reduce later.'"

armament campaigners have embraced the freeze as the most effective way to arrest what they see as potentially disastrous military competition between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

### Referendums

During mid-term U.S. congressional elections this month, nine states held referendums in which voters were asked to cast ballots for or against a U.S.-Soviet freeze on the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons. California, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon and Rhode Island all voted for the freeze. Only Arizona said no.

Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, widely expected to seek the Democratic Party's nomination for the 1984 presidential elections, has also endorsed the freeze.

The Soviet freeze proposal calls on all nuclear-weapon states to "agree on a simultaneous suspension of the production and

development of nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles, and also of the production of fissionable materials for the purposes of manufacturing various types of nuclear weapons."

NATO powers say the Soviet plan, like other freeze calls, does not provide effective mechanisms to ensure compliance. "Not being verifiable, they do not contribute to creating the conditions of stability we all seek," Canadian delegate Alan Beesley told the U.N. A U.S. delegate, John Lodge, said: "What are urgently needed are negotiated agreements for reductions and increased stability, not a hopeless effort to lock in a dangerous and unacceptable status quo." American proposals tabled in Geneva offered the best chance for arms control, he said.

The U.S. has called for a total halt to the deployment of major medium-range missile systems in Europe and a one-third cut in intercontinental strategic warheads.



# Bombs, billionaires, belly dancers — and improving the image



Jack Shaheen

The following interview with Dr. Jack Shaheen was conducted in Amman recently at the end of Dr. Shaheen's year in Jordan as a Fulbright fellow. Dr. Shaheen is professor of mass communications at Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, Illinois. A shorter version of this interview appeared in last month's issue of *The Middle East* magazine, London.

Interview by Rami G. Khouri

J.T.: Having researched and written your book on the image of the Arab on American television, could you tell us about the main attitude and nature of the problem?

J.S.: The book focuses on the image of Arabs in American commercial and public television in the United States, but the problem exists in everything from comic books, to what I call sophisticated literature available in universities, popular works of fiction, games for children, comic strips and many other media. It's an all-pervasive stereotype. With television programmes, which come and go, you don't sit and think about what you're looking at. You see an image, the image affects you, you get upset, and it disappears, so you don't really sit down and analyse that.

But over a period of time, particularly from the mid-1970s until today, which is the period of my research, you would find about every other week at least one television programme with a negative image of some sort. It may be subtle. It may be an entire programme devoted to Arabs running a slave trade, taking young American girls and forcing them to go to Arabia, and branding them and things of this sort, which are, of course, utterly ridiculous.

All of these images kept piling up. So I said, alright, these are the images, and I categorised them to find out what kinds of images we have. The title of the book sums it up. Billionaires — denoting rich Arab oil countries and oil sheikhs; bombs — the image attached to Palestinians; and belly dancers — referring to women. So in a sense, this title of *Billionaires, Bombs and Belly Dancers* sums up the main images we have on television.

But who's responsible for this imagery, and why? These are the real questions. The first step was to document the Arab image on television. The second step was to find out who was doing it, and why.

J.T.: The dominant images of Arabs on television are the same

ones that appear in other American media?

J.S.: Yes, the same images appear across the board. The only exceptions I would point out would be television documentaries on the Middle East and quality reporting in some major newspapers and magazines. The stereotype does not exist to the same extent there as it does in popular culture.

J.T.: Are these exceptions a relatively new development?

J.S.: I would say it started with the visit of President Sadat to Jerusalem, or if it started before that it became much more obvious after the visit. When Sadat visited Jerusalem, the Americans for the first time saw what to them seemed to be an Arab leader wanting peace with Israel. There are many, many other Arabs who also want peace, but we in the United States have not seen these images, or they have had very little impact on us.

Also, I think a print journalist is on the spot, he's on the scene, and knows the people and the culture of the area. He knows the true situation, and is much more able to project a balanced image, while an American television producer living in Los Angeles in a pseudo-environment has no contact with the area or the people of the Middle East, and I think it's the same with other media.

J.T.: What did you discover when you tried to find out why this bad image of the Arabs is prevalent on American television?

J.S.: This was the most interesting part of the project. I went directly to people who produced the shows, the writers and the producers. It was probably the most difficult thing I've ever done in my life. About one-third of the people I met were very hostile. I felt like a black facing members of the Ku Klux Klan, saying "hey, we're not all bad". Another one-third were sort of lukewarm about the situation. The remaining third were concerned, upset and wanting to bring about some change.

J.T.: These were mainly people employed by the national television networks?

J.S.: No, mainly I dealt with independent writers and producers who produced these shows for the networks, and then I went directly to the networks themselves. Each network has what is called a Broadcast Standards and Practices Division, whose responsibility includes watching out for things like profanity. They're like benevolent censors. They see to it that you do not stereotype any ethnic group or use excessive profanity or nudity.

I spoke to them about the problem. For a while, I felt like a ping-pong ball between the networks and the independent producers and writers. Each would say it was the fault of the other, but in fact they both share the responsibility.

J.T.: The shows made by the independent producers cannot be controlled by the networks?

J.S.: Not very much, because once a series gets underway, the networks can't do very much about it, nor can they tell the producers and writers what to do or what not to do. I think they probably could do more. If the networks told the producers that if

they made a show only with Arab heavies and bad guys, or only Jewish bad guys, that the networks would not buy the show, then I think the situation would change rather quickly, and we would have less of the negative and positive stereotyping that exists today.

J.T.: Can you give us some specific examples?

J.S.: The most destructive and most prevalent image is the Arab as slave trader. This has occurred in shows such as *Policewoman*, *Charlie's Angels* and *Vegas*. Other programmes dwell on the theme of Arab wealth. Still others portray the Palestinians simply as terrorists, such as in the programme *Cannon*, which was very popular in the mid-seventies. The

Arabs. But for most other people, the problem is ignorance. Almost everyone I spoke with said Iranians were Arabs. That's at the network level; I'm speaking about people with at least one or two college degrees.

J.T.: Were there any positive Arab images?

J.S.: A few. But whenever there was a positive Arab image there was always a negative one with it. I did not find a single programme where you just had positive Arab images. It's related to politics. The political situation today describes the Arabs as oil-rich, moderate or radical. Never friendly.

You can say the same thing about the image of Arabs on television programmes, except that

J.T.: Could you mention some of them by name?

J.S.: Well, Spelling/Goldberg Productions, for example; they produce *Charlie's Angels*, *Vegas* and *Hart to Hart*. Glen Larson is another, he's responsible for *Buck Rogers*, *The Six Million Dollar Man*, *Bionic Woman*, *Howard Koch* produced the four-hour television special *The Pirate*. These are all independent producers. I would say Aaron Spelling/Leonard Goldberg and Glen Larson are the worst offenders in this respect. I'd say that over two out of three of these independent producers refused to talk to me.

But some other people, for instance some of the writers, were shocked to learn of what they had

J.S.: No. The only observation I have in this respect is that the majority of people I dealt with were Jewish-Americans. I'd say about two out of three were Jewish. But this would also be the case if we were looking at any other ethnic group's image in the media, because Jewish writers and producers tend to predominate in the United States. Ben Stein, a Jewish writer, wrote a book called *The View From Sunset Boulevard*, and he states emphatically that a large proportion of Jewish Americans are writing and producing television programmes. One of the producers told me, you don't basically see any bad Jews on television and the reason for that is the Jewish-American presence. If there were more Arab-Americans writing and producing programmes, you wouldn't have the Arab stereotype. But among the Jewish writers and producers, you have this curve of opinion, from those who are very hostile to those who want to erase this Arab stereotype. But unless they get some help, they won't be able to eradicate the image on their own.

J.T.: How much is being done in the United States to combat this problem?

J.S.: Not very much. Nobody is doing the kind of basic research required to deal with the problem. The anti-Arab imagery is so pervasive, in all media, that I have a goal of establishing a research institute to document what I consider to be racist literature that has come out over the years, and then to take positive action to eliminate all of this. I'd rather stop it before it occurs rather than just react to it after the fact. But in order to do this you need to have the documentation. This is what's essential now.

J.T.: Has this been done by other minority groups in the USA?

J.S.: Minority groups have had an impact already and they act as a pressure group, as one unit. This is why it's difficult to find racist literature against other ethnic groups. You can find it, but not to the extent that you have it against Arabs.

J.T.: How would you suggest the situation be improved?

J.S.: The first thing I'd do, in the case of television, is to expose as many of the producers and writers as possible to the area. I'd immediately have a conference where they could meet with Arab for the first time in their lives. The second step I'd propose is establishing two Arab cultural centres in the United States, on the east and west coasts. These centres would reflect the many different aspects of Arab culture. They would include libraries that could be referred to by people needing accurate information about the Arabs. There could be restaurants, and this is important because, you see, even Arab bread has no name in the United States. It's called pita bread, which is a Greek word. Anything Arab doesn't exist. Arab is a dirty word in a sense. If something positive from the Arab World comes to the United States, it's Lebanese, or Egyptian or Moroccan. But it's never Arab. That's a very subtle point, but it's very important.

J.T.: Do you feel most Arab-Americans are interested in this

kind of effort, or do you feel they forget their Arab identity?

J.S.: Most Arab-Americans, like myself before I visited Lebanon in 1974, had few ties to the Arab World and were not fully aware of what was happening in terms of anti-Arab stereotyping on American television. The only time it affects them is when they themselves or their children feel they are being discriminated against. I think there's a tremendous opportunity to involve Arab-Americans, provided you make them aware. They know that something is wrong on television and in the literature. But they're not sure what and they're not sure exactly what to do about it.

I would say that since 1975, there have been between 50 and 80 works of fiction every year that characterise Arabs in so many different negative ways. It's unbelievable. The book publishing industry, to me, perhaps more than television, is guilty of it and out racism. Many of these books have been written by Israelis and in some cases by Israelis who have worked for Israeli military intelligence under a different name. You don't find an Arab hero in any work of fiction. It's worse than television. A Time magazine writer said in 1974-75 that the book publishing industry was really making a buck by exploiting the Arabs. If they were making a buck seven years ago, they're making much more than that today, because it hasn't stopped. If anything, it's increased.

You have several themes there. You have the oil money that's going to take over the world. You've got the Palestinian terrorists against American interests and out to destroy the world. And the heroes are the Americans, with the Israelis. There's usually a seductive, intelligent Israeli woman working with the Americans or with someone from the West. The Arabs are usually wor-

ried to read this. You're getting there. There's a new one called *The Arab*. It's unbelievable. It's such a brilliant writer. Amble. The book is about an oil-rich state who wants to conduct nerve gas experiments on human beings and he also has an atomic fallout shelter in Austria in some kind of mine. It would take me months to come up with a villain to match this one.

I think there is more maliciousness in the book publishing industry than there is in television, where ignorance is the main problem. Their track record speaks for itself. What they've done indicates where they are. The publishers might say that they've never received books with Arab heroes, but I wonder. I really wonder. If they had a book that portrayed the Israelis in such malicious, racist terms as the Arabs are portrayed, would they really publish it and give it wide distribution and publicity?

There has to be a strategy to deal with all this. Some Arabs and concerned Americans have to sit down and look at this problem seriously and try to curtail it, to put together a plan of action and then implement it. There are many Americans, including Jewish Americans and other concerned people, who are against what is taking place and would be prepared to become involved if there was a clear plan of action to stop this anti-Arab racism. Otherwise it will continue.

J.T.: What projects do you have now that your book is completed?

J.S.: I hope, perhaps soon, to try to establish that research centre to document all the racist images, which is quite an undertaking. Otherwise I expect to continue my teaching and research, while trying to document more of the anti-Arab stereotyping and personally confront the people responsible for it. Perhaps I'll start dealing with the book publishers or the publishers of comic books for children, or editorial cartoonists.

This is not an easy task, because you find initially there is a tremendous amount of resentment. What I'd like to do is simply to bring about an awareness among people who are in positions where they can change things. I would start the change with children's books, and also with television shows for children. I'd start with anything that a child gets its hands on, and work up from there.

J.T.: It seems that the Arabs are about the last ethnic group in America against whom it's allowed to practice racism.

J.S.: That's correct. Arabs are the last villain. Or, as one producer called them, they're the last barbarians. I'm not saying that we can eliminate all stereotyping of Arabs. All I'm saying is that if you give me bad Arabs, give me some good Arabs as well. Give me some bad Jews or bad Israelis along with the heroes. In other words, apply the same standards to Arabs that you apply to Israelis or Jews. Be fair. Be balanced. We've identified the problem, and now it's about time we did something about it. Let's document the problem, and with our documentation let's go and do our work.



Rich Arab countries and oil sheikhs constitute the U.S. media stereotype

Israelis, of course, were always portrayed as the good guys.

The producer who made these programmes said that television shows should not carry political messages, and yet he produced these kinds of programmes that are anti-Palestinian and sympathetic to Israel. It's the same old story of the Palestinians being the Indians and the Israelis being the cowboys.

J.T.: Why do you think this is done?

J.S.: First of all, I think the fault lies partly within ourselves as American-Arabs. We can't expect people to change themselves. Prior to my efforts, nobody had gone to Los Angeles and New York to talk with the people who make the television shows. Initially, a stereotype is always accepted unless someone challenges it. The first time it's challenged, the people resent it. That's been the case with all minority and ethnic groups in America.

I think the main problem is simply ignorance. I think there are some people who really hate Arabs, who will go out of their way to depict Arabs as sinister people in every way possible. They're the bigots, the same bigots who picked on the blacks and the American Indians and other minority groups, and now they're picking on

you don't even have any moderate Arabs on TV. It's either oil-rich or radical. There are a few reasonably accurate portrayals of Arabs, but the overwhelming majority are very negative. And these programmes that were done in the mid-seventies keep popping up, because America is the largest exporter of television programmes in the world. So these messages are not only affecting people in the United States, but throughout the world. People follow what we do in the United States.

J.T.: Have you seen any changes in this problem since the early 1970s?

J.S.: I think there's been a little change in the overall trend. It's become a little more subtle now; the Arab heavies and bad guys are not quite as sinister as they were a few years ago. The television network executives I spoke to were very receptive and very much concerned about the situation, and were men and women of integrity almost across the board. Whereas most of the independent producers and writers, whom I would consider the number one offenders, would not meet with me. Some of the most hostile anti-Arab producers simply refused to see me and talk about what they were doing.

been doing and some even started working to correct the situation. One Jewish writer named Jack Guss, the story editor for *Trapper John*, M.D., was so concerned that he arranged for a group of his colleagues to meet with me in his home and for us to share together what I had done. The writers who were concerned told me: "If I'm to write something positive, help me. I don't know anything about Arabs and the Arab World, or what's going on over there. I can't write about what I don't know."

J.T.: How does the negative stereotyping of Arabs compare with that of other ethnic groups in the United States?

J.S.: There is some stereotyping of other groups, but I think there's a major difference. I don't think there are people who have a chip on their shoulder against other ethnic groups as they do against Arabs. There are people with very pro-Israeli feelings, and politics obviously enters into the situation. Whether intentionally or unintentionally, the Arab stereotype emerges from those pro-Israeli feelings. I think that's the main difference.

J.T.: Could you identify any direct links between the people responsible for television programmes and pro-Israeli groups in the United States?

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

#### MAIN CHANNEL

05:30 Koran  
05:50 Cartoons  
06:15 Little Heidi  
06:30 Move in on  
07:20 Local Programme  
07:30 Agricultural Programme  
08:00 News in Arabic  
08:30 Arabic Series  
09:35 Interview on the Apollo Space Programme  
10:15 Arabic Play  
11:00 News in Arabic

#### FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 French Programme  
07:00 News in French  
07:30 News in Hebrew  
08:30 Comedy  
09:30 Doctor  
09:30 Saturday Variety Show  
10:00 News in English  
10:15 Feature Film

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW

07:10 Morning Show  
07:30 News Bulletin  
08:00 News Summary  
08:30 News Summary  
09:00 Pop Session  
10:00 News Bulletin  
10:30 Picnic Time  
11:00 Concert Hour  
11:30 News Summary  
11:40 Jordan Weekly  
12:30 Special Feature  
12:40 News Summary  
13:00 Great Books of Islam  
13:30 News Bulletin  
13:30 Top Ten  
13:30 Date with a Star  
14:00 News Summary  
14:00 Classical Concert  
15:00 News Summary  
15:00 First Spin  
15:00 News Summary  
15:00 Country Music  
16:00 News Headlines, Sign Off

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newswatch 06:30 Before the Rock Set in 1964: Financial News 6:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 British Press Review 07:15 About Britain 07:30 New Ideas 07:40 Book Choice 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newswatch 08:30 Album Time 09:00 World News 09:09 News about Britain 09:15 From the Weeklies 09:30 Classical Record Review 09:45 Network U.K. 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 Star Profile 10:30 The Gossip Show 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Science in Action 12:15 What's New 12:30 Just a Minute 12:30 World News 12:39 News About Britain 12:45 About Britain 13:30 Meridian 14:00 Radio Newswatch 14:15 Anything Goes 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:09 Commentary 15:15 Network U.K. 15:30 Tremor 16:00 They Write the Songs 16:30 Fiesta 17:00 Radio Newswatch 17:15 Saturday Special 18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 Saturday Special 19:00 News Summary 19:02 Saturday Special 19:09 Book Choice 19:15 The Magic of... 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:09 News About Britain 20:15 Radio Newswatch 20:30 Bookends 21:30 Album Time 22:00 World News 22:09 Commentary 22:15 Good Books 22:30 Elisabeth Soderstrom 23:15 Sagittarius Rising 23:30 People and Politics 24:00 World News 24:09 From Our Own Correspondent 00:30 News Ideas 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:09 Commentary 01:15 Letterbox 01:30 Meridian

### VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News and This Week 17:30 Press Conference USA 18:00 Special English: News, Words, and Their Stories; Feature: Short Stories 18:30 New York, New York 19:00 Weekend Special: Special English 19:30 New York, New York 21:00 News and This Week 21:30 Press Conference USA 22:00 Special English: news/words and their stories 22:15 Music USA (Jazz) 23:00 Weekend

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

#### FILMS

\* Les Etapes de Midi, film on modernising at the French Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m.  
\* Der Wolf und die Sieben Geiseln, film for German-speaking children between 6-12 years, at the Goethe Institute at 4:30 p.m.

#### EXHIBITIONS

\* Ecology in Action, at the French Cultural Centre.

#### CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre ..... tel. 41520  
British Council ..... 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... 37009  
Goethe Institute ..... 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777  
Haya Arts Centre ..... 665195  
Husseini Youth City ..... 667181  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793  
Y.W.M.C.A. ..... 664251  
Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111  
University of Jordan Library ..... 84355

#### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan, Jabal Al Qal'a (Cliffed Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Islamic world and a collection of paintings by 19th century orientalist artists. Mustashfi, Jabal Lweidieh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.  
Military Museum: Collection of military

### SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Lions Philadelphian Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, English Circle. Tel. 815261.

#### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lweidieh, 37440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Huseini, 661757.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71531.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.  
Amman International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

#### PRAYER TIMES

06:45 ..... Fair  
06:45 ..... (Sunrise) Shourah  
11:23 ..... Dhuhur  
14:13 ..... 'Asr  
16:32 ..... Maghreb  
17:57 ..... 'Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alta Information Department at Amman Airport, tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

06:45 ..... Cairo (EA)  
08:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
08:55 ..... Aqaba (RJ)  
09:15 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
09:35 ..... Karachi, Dubai (RJ)  
09:40 ..... Dhahran (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
10:15 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
10:50 ..... Abu Dhabi, Doha (RJ)  
11:00 ..... Abu Dhabi (SA)  
11:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
11:30 ..... Belgrade, Istanbul (RJ)  
11:35 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
11:35 ..... Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)  
11:15 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)  
17:30 ..... Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)  
18:05 ..... Rome (Alitalia)  
18:20 ..... Athens (GA)  
18:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
19:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
20:30 ..... Frankfurt, Larnaca (LH)  
20:40 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
22:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
00:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
00:30 ..... Cairo (EA)  
01:45 ..... Cairo (EA)

#### DEPARTURES

04:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
06:00 ..... Larnaca, Frankfurt (LH)  
07:00 ..... Aqaba (RJ)  
07:45 ..... Beirut, Paris (AF)  
08:50 ..... Cairo (EA)  
08:55 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
11:00 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ)  
11:15 ..... Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)  
11:30 ..... Athens (GA)  
11:35 ..... Athens, Zurich (SA)  
12:00 ..... Paris, London (RJ)  
12:00 ..... Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)  
12:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
12:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
18:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
18:45 ..... Beirut (RJ)

### MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in J.S.  
Belgian franc ..... 72.9 / 73.3  
Dutch guilder ..... 130 / 130.8  
Egyptian guinea ..... 339.2 / 342.7  
French franc ..... 50.3 / 50.6  
Iraqi dinar ..... 626.7 / 634.2  
Italian lire (for 100) ..... 24.7 / 24.9  
Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 142.7 / 143.6  
Kuwaiti dinar ..... 123.6 / 122.4  
Lebanese lira ..... 88.9 / 89.7  
Omani riyal ..... 104.1 / 104.6  
Qatari riyal ..... 99.1 / 99.7  
Saudi riyal ..... 105.2 / 105.4  
Swedish crown ..... 47.9 / 48.2  
Swiss franc ..... 165.1 / 166.1  
Syrian lire ..... 62.9 / 63.6  
UAE dirham ..... 98.9 / 98.9  
U.S. sterling pound ..... 573.4 / 576.8  
U.S. dollar ..... 361 / 363  
W. German mark ..... 142.3 / 143.2

#### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.  
It will be partly cloudy, with chances of scattered showers. Winds will be light and variable, changing to northerly moderate. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy. Winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

#### Low/high temperature in deg.C

Amman ..... 5/14  
Aqaba ..... 10/22  
Deserts ..... 3/15  
Jordan Valley ..... 10/22

#### Yesterday's high temperatures:

Amman 12, Aqaba 21. Humidity readings: Amman 80 per cent. Aqaba 53 per cent.

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

### EMERGENCIES

Ambulance ..... 193, 75111  
Fire, fire, police ..... 199  
Blood bank ..... 75121  
Civil Defence rescue ..... 66111  
Fire headquarters ..... 22000-3  
Police rescue ..... 192, 21111, 37777  
Police headquarters ..... 39141  
Traffic police ..... 36390-1  
Electric Power Co. ..... 36381-2  
Municipal water service ..... 71125-8

### HOSPITALS

Husseini Medical Centre ..... 813813-32  
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman ..... 42481-4  
Al-Ahli Maternity, J. Amman ..... 42481-4  
Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 42562  
Malhas, J. Amman ..... 36140  
Palestine, Shmeisani ..... 664171-4  
Shmeisani Hospital ..... 669131-5  
University Hospital ..... 848545  
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Husseini ..... 667158  
Al-Musharraf Hospital ..... 667227-9  
The Islamic, Abdali ..... 665292  
Al-Ahli, Abdali ..... 664164  
Italian, Al-Muhajireen ..... 72101-3  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 75111  
Army, Marka ..... 91611

### NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN  
Dr. Musa Ahmad Bashir ..... 38356

### MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in J.S. per kg.  
Apple (African) ..... 240 / 200  
Apple (American) ..... 240 / 200  
Apple (Double Red) ..... 280 / 200  
Apple (Golden) ..... 280 / 220  
Apple (Turkish) ..... 250 / 200  
Apple (French) ..... 270 / 250  
Apple (Starline) ..... 280 / 220  
Banana ..... 260 / 200  
Banana (Mekong) ..... 225 / 180  
Beans ..... 340 / 300  
Beets ..... 180 / 150  
Bomba



## Records shattered as Asian Games erupt into fast action

NEW DELHI (R) — Asia's top athletes shattered records galore in near-perfect conditions as the Asian Games erupted into fast action here Friday.

Japan cracked the pace with new Games records in the men's 10 metres hurdles, the 1,000 metre cycling sprint and the men's 100 metres swimming backstroke.

But national pride again flew high for hosts India as they collected their third gold medal in track and field thanks to a stirring men's 800 metres win by Charles Borromio. He clipped 0.79 seconds off the previous record to stride home well clear of South Korea's Bog Ju Kim in one minute 16.81 seconds.

North Korea's Yong Aeshang in a beautifully paced race in the women's 800 metres set a new record of two minutes 5.69 seconds, just pipping India's Gita Unshi for the gold. The old record of 2:06.5 was set by Israel's Khana in 1970.

In the men's 110 metres hurdles, Japan's Yoshifumi Fujimori, silver medalist at the last Games in Bangkok four years ago, collected the gold with another record.

He breached the tape well ahead of Shensheng Zhang of China in 1:49 seconds despite knocking the third from last hurdle. The old record of 1:42.2 seconds was set by

Tsui Lin Ni of China in 1974.

China's sprinters showed their power in the men's 4x100 metres track final beating Thailand, winners of this event at the last three Games, into second place. Japan took the bronze.

The Chinese time of 39.82 seconds beat the old record of 40.14 set by Thailand at the 1974 Tehran Games.

Japan collected two more gold medals at the cycling velodrome, continuing their domination of the event.

Tsutomu Sakamoto won the gold in the 1,000 metre sprint beating compatriot Katsuo Nakatake into second place. Sakamoto set a new record of 1:13.32 seconds during the event.

In the 30 km point race, Japan won both gold and silver. First

place went to Akira Bando and second to Matsuyoshi Takahashi. Edgardo Pagarigan of the Philippines took the bronze.

Japan also continued their supremacy in the swimming events, lining up for another string of golds as they led the qualifiers in heats for Saturday's 100 metre backstroke and freestyle relay finals.

Hidetoshi Takahashi, a 20-year-old student from Tokyo, won his 100 metres backstroke heat in a games record time of 1 minute 0.26 seconds, clipping 0.5 seconds off the previous best.

In the overall Games gold tally, China stayed in front with 39 to Japan's 32 medals, well ahead of North Korea with eight and India and South Korea with seven each.

## Finland's Mikkola scores record 4th RAC rally win

YORK, England (R) — Hannu Mikkola of Finland completed a seemingly effortless record fourth win in the Royal Automobile Club (RAC) British motor rally Thursday.

Mikkola, 40, driving an Audi Quattro which ran trouble-free throughout the five-day 2,900 km event, held such a commanding lead that he wisely eased up over the closing timed stages in Yorkshire early Thursday.

Frenchwoman Michele Mouton underlined her class in the male dominated sport by finishing second in another Audi Quattro, over four minutes adrift of her team mate.

Finn Henri Toivonen, who interrupted Mikkola's run of victories two years ago, was third in an Opel Ascona 400, just nine

seconds behind Mouton.

Mikkola's effort gave Audi the World Manufacturers' title—only Opel could have stopped them on this final round of the championship season—and made amends for a year of misfortunes which cost him his chance of lifting the World Drivers' crown.

Mikkola has now finished first four times—and second twice in the forest test since 1977. Last year's triumph was also behind the wheel of the turbocharged four-wheel drive Quattro.

Mikkola said: "This fourth win is something special. Nobody has won four times before and I have done it in three different cars, Toyota, Ford Escort and twice in the Audi. I was lucky though, because I had only one puncture."

Mouton said: "I was happy to finish second on my second RAC rally."

Mikkola was fastest on 27 of the 69 stages while 30-year-old Mouton, second behind West German Walter Rohrl in the World Drivers' Championship decided in the Ivory Coast last month, was quickest on seven of the last 11.

Markku Alen, the third Finn in the top four, was the only driver able to interrupt his compatriot's supremacy. He led for 11 stages on Sunday night before dropping back when the engine of his Lancia Rally developed timing problems. He finished almost 10 minutes adrift.

## City, Forest to clash in English League

LONDON (R) — Manchester City and Nottingham Forest, two soccer teams who have slipped past each other in the English first division like ships in the night, clash head-on Saturday.

City, who earlier this month climbed into second place in the table behind Liverpool, have since slumped to seventh and tumbled out of the League Cup in mid-week, soaking up a 4-0 thrashing at Southampton in pouring rain.

But while City have slid down, Forest have crept up, exchanging their seventh place at the end of October for third this week with a string of impressive results.

The Forest side, rebuilt by manager Brian Clough since the club's last European Cup triumph in 1980, have dropped just four of their last 18 points in a six-match unbeaten run.

Clough is awaiting fitness tests on defenders Colin Todd and Kenny Swain before naming his side. Todd is expected to be fit but he will not have to face club-mate Justin Fashanu, who turned down a move on loan to City Thursday.

City manager John Bond, with only 13 fully-fit first team players, felt able to offer the black England under-21 striker the first division place Clough has denied him.

City, beaten 1-0 at Ipswich and held to a goalless draw by Bottom Club Birmingham in their last two League matches, will want to stop the rot and end November on a winning note.

But with Asa Hartford and Denis Tueart being treated for injuries, Bond may have to wait until next month for his next win.

Second-placed Watford include two former Arsenal stalwarts, Pat

Rice and Wilf Rostron, in their team to face the north London club. Striker Ross Jenkins also returns in place of teenager Jim Gilligan, injured at Brighton last week.

But Arsenal have England striker Tony Woodcock and five defender David O'Leary doubtful along with Steward Robson.

Manchester United boss Ron Atkinson is expected to recall 17-year-old Northern Ireland striker Norman Whiteside for the visit of Norwich. Whiteside was dropped in favour of Lou Macari for the League Cup clash with Bradford in midweek.

And West Ham will have their England midfielder Alan Devonshire back to face Everton. Devonshire was ruled out of England's 3-0 European Championship win over Greece with a hamstring pull.

## World Union of Karate bans S. Africa

TAIPEI (R) — Directors of the World Union of Karate organisations have voted to bar South Africa from taking part in the Sixth World Championships which opened Friday in Taichung, central Taiwan.

The directors' meeting Thursday voted 19-17 against South African participation.

But an official of the organising committee said there would be a friendly competition between South African and Taiwanese karate teams after the championships end on Sunday.

More than 300 competitors from 37 countries are taking part in the championships. France's team of 60, backed by 30 officials, is the largest in contention.

Women's events were to be

completed at Taichung Friday evening while the men's matches were due to continue in Taipei Saturday.

Directors of the World Union re-elected Jacques Delcourt of France as chairman and Ryoichi Sasakawa of Japan as president.

They also decided that the Seventh World Championships would be held in the Netherlands in 1984.

## Holmes defends title against Cobb

HOUSTON (R) — Larry Holmes' World Boxing Council heavyweight title defence against Randy (Tex) Cobb Friday night has all the earmarks of a mismatch—a consummate boxer facing a brawler.

Holmes is undefeated in 40 professional fights, while Cobb has won 20 out of 22 bouts, mainly against undistinguished opponents.

The scheduled 15-round bout at the Houston Astrodome will be 33-year-old Holmes' first fight

since he stopped previously unbeaten Gerry Cooney in the 13th round in Las Vegas in June.

It may also be the champion's last bout before he bids a farewell to boxing in a final title defence next summer.

Holmes is reported to have been guaranteed \$1.5 million for the fight, approximately double what Cobb will receive in what will be his biggest payday.

Cobb, a 26-year-old Texan now living in Philadelphia, is ranked fifth by the WBC, although he has had only one fight in the last year.

In April he stopped compatriot Jeff Shultz in the seventh round.

Last year Cobb, a former kick fighter and College Football player, won two of three fights, stopping Harry Terrell, another American, in the fifth round and outpointing Bernardo Mercado of Colombia.

In his two previous bouts Cobb was beaten on points over 10 rounds by undefeated Michael Dokes and four months earlier lost a close 10-rounder to former WBC champion Ken Norton.

## Australia takes upper hand against England on 1st day of second test

BRISBANE (R) — Australia, with their reshaped attack rising to the occasion under the inspiration of Geoff Lawson, seized the initiative in the second cricket test against England Friday.

Fast bowler Lawson grabbed five for 47, including two wickets with consecutive deliveries, as England slumped to 219 for nine before bad light ended play 64 minutes early on the opening day.

Australia, without key fast bowlers Dennis Lillee after a knee operation and Terry Alderman through injury, took the upper hand against an England side who contributed to their downfall with indifferent strokes.

South African-born Allan

Lamb, top scorer with 72, and Ian Botham, who struck a characteristically vigorous 40, provided the major resistance after England were put in on a well-grassed and moist pitch.

Test debutant Carl Rackemann, called up with Jeff Thomson to solve the fast bowling problems, and off spinner Bruce Yardley each took two wickets, while wicketkeeper Rodney Marsh held two brilliant catches.

England were compelled to make a later change when opener Geoff Cook suffered a hairline rib fracture during practice Thursday.

The touring team's problems were swiftly compounded when out-of-form Graeme Fowler, drafted in to replace Cook, and fellow opener Chris Tavare both went cheaply.

Lawson dismissed Fowler for seven and Tavare for one when

both batsmen failed to get behind the line and fell to slip catches by Yardley and Kim Hughes respectively.

England, 13 for two at that point, were making a recovery when David Gower, having put on 50 with Lamb, became Lawson's third victim immediately before lunch.

Lamb and Botham, who punished Thomson severely, carried the attack to Australia after lunch and hammered 78 for the fourth wicket in 67 minutes.

Australia struck back by snapping up three wickets while 11 were added to have England reeling at 152 for six.

Yardley dismissed Botham, while Lawson had Lamb superbly caught left handed by Marsh and then sent back Geoff Miller next ball with the aid of a head-high catch by Marsh.

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# WORLD

## Peking discusses post of president

PEKING (R) — The National People's Congress (NPC), China's rubber-stamp parliament, Friday opened its annual session with the examination of a draft constitution which would restore the post of "state chairman" or president.

More than 3,100 delegates assembled in Peking's Great Hall of the People where the 15-day session was opened by the NPC chairman and de facto head of state, Marshal Ye Jianying, 85.

Apart from giving China a proper head of state for the first time in 15 years, the constitution would also set up a new body to control the armed forces—a central military council.

In general terms the draft signals a return to the rule of law and the formal abolition of leftist charters promulgated in 1975 under Mao Tse-tung and 1978 under the now disgraced ex-Chairman Hua Guofeng.

The new constitution also provides for the abolition of the Maoist "people's communes" as political units and their replacement by a system of "township" local governments although the communes survive as economic organisations for the time being.

A report on the new constitution was given by former Peking Mayor Peng Zhen, first deputy NPC chairman to Marshal Ye and

himself regarded by some diplomats as a possible candidate for the state chairmanship.

The post, formally abolished in 1975, was last held by Liu Shaoqi, the chief victim of Mao's extremist Cultural Revolution from 1966-76 who died in jail but was posthumously rehabilitated two years ago.

Since then the nearest equivalent to a head of state has been the NPC chairman.

Mr. Peng said one of the more important provisions of the new constitution was a stipulation that the head of state and his deputy, as well as the premier and the vice-premiers, should not serve for more than two five-year terms.

If adhered to, this would mean that Premier Zhao Ziyang should step down in 1990 when he is 72.

Mr. Peng, banished to do hard labour in the countryside during the Cultural Revolution but later rehabilitated, stressed the increased commitment of the new constitution to human rights.

He said it reinstated a clause in an earlier constitution promulgated in 1954 but later deleted that all citizens were equal before the law.

But he said China remained a dictatorship "of the proletariat" and stressed that citizens' rights and freedoms must not infringe upon the interests of the state.

## Mitterrand's Indian visit to complete 'triangle'

ASWAN, Egypt (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand completes the third side of a foreign policy "triangle" Saturday, starting a visit to India that aides say has acquired special importance with recent signs of movement in the Asian strategic picture.

When he took office in May 1981, the Socialist president set out to establish a new French role in the developing world based on special relations with three regional leaders — Mexico, Algeria and India.

He visited Mexico and Algeria last year as well as other developing countries, each time pledging support for efforts to close the widening gap between rich and poor nations.

He flies to Delhi, completing the triangle, after a three-day official visit to Egypt, the country which with India and Yugoslavia helped found the non-Aligned Movement.

Domestic critics say the president's travels help French trade and political influence, but produce little more than rhetoric on the development front.

His talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in Delhi will mark the culmination of ministerial trips that have helped clinch a billion dollar order for France's Mirage fighters and agreement in principle by France to supply nuclear fuel to India.

During the visit, further arms deals will be discussed with Indian officials by the French president's

brother, Gen. Jacques Mitterrand, head of the state/Aerospace Company.

The nuclear fuel deal, agreed in outline in conjunction with the United States, has run into difficulties over the safeguards France wants before starting supplies.

Mr. Mitterrand's aides say there is an obvious affinity between non-aligned India and a France dedicated to offering relations of a "third kind" outside the superpowers' orbit, and add that Paris wants exemplary relations with Delhi.

The superpowers and their influence are expected to be an important theme in two rounds of talks between Mr. Mitterrand and

Mr. Gandhi and between their foreign ministers.

The French leader will be keen to hear Mrs. Gandhi's thinking on developments that could fundamentally modify the strategic equation on the Eurasian continent, French officials say.

One such development is India's rapprochement with Pakistan, symbolised by talks this month in Delhi between Mrs. Gandhi and Pakistani President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq.

The sharpest point of discord between India and France is Afghanistan. Mr. Mitterrand has effectively frozen political relations between Paris and Moscow, saying they cannot be normal while Soviet troops occupy Afghanistan.

## Pragmatic Fitzgerald inherits bleak Irish legacy

DUBLIN (R) — Garret Fitzgerald, who is expected to become Irish prime minister again after nine months in opposition, is more highly regarded for his academic and economic credentials than for his political skills.

The campaign leading up to Wednesday's election — the third in 18 months — showed the urban intellectual was no match for his adversary Charles Haughey in the rough and tumble of political infighting.

But his credibility as the candidate more capable of dealing with Ireland's staggering financial problems and his reputation as a crusader prepared to break with tradition seemingly won the day.

He can draw on a breadth of talent and experience — as a former lawyer, economist, lecturer,

author and journalist.

The 56-year-old leader of the Fine Gael (Land of Ireland) Party previously served seven months as prime minister but was toppled when he tried to impose a harsh budget last January.

As national leader for a second time, he would have to tackle the same economic crisis again, with unpalatable measures still in prospect as the only way of getting the country back on the right track.

Ireland is currently saddled with 17 per cent inflation, 13 per cent unemployment and a foreign debt of almost \$2,000 for every man, woman and child in the country.

Dr. Fitzgerald emerged on the national scene in 1973 when he became foreign minister in the government of the then Fine Gael leader, Liam Cosgrave. He proved

a polished diplomat, impressing with his quick grasp of complicated issues.

He has a penchant for being precise, as demonstrated by the fact that he would take a pocket calculator along to news conferences to make sure he gave exact answers.

He worked for 11 years at the Irish national airline, Aer Lingus, before turning to an academic life and becoming lecturer in political economy at Dublin's Trinity College. When he left Aer Lingus, he was replaced by a computer and four staff.

He took over as leader of Fine Gael in 1977, pushed to the fore by the middle-class liberals, businessmen and educated professionals that the party attracted.

He alienated some of the

### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Q.—Recently, my partner opened the bidding on the following hand:

♠Q8xxx ♠AQx ♣KJxxx

The bidding proceeded:

Ptnr	Me
1 ♠	1 ♠
1 ♣	1 NT
2 ♣	

We play five-card majors, and I feel a one spade opening bid would have made more sense, and would have avoided having to rebid such a slender suit. A response of two diamonds could be answered with two no trump. It is my contention that his rebid of two spades gives an erroneous picture of the strength of his hand and the quality of his suit. I expected partner to have 6-5 distribution with more strength. How would you handle this hand?—Margaret Wharton, Green Valley, Ariz.

[This question has been awarded the weekly prize.]

A.—You have touched on a delicate subject where not even experts agree: What do you open when you are 5-5 in the black suits?

There is one school that always opens one spade. They place so much emphasis on a major-suit fit that they are prepared to lose the club suit on some hands. That approach makes more sense at duplicate than at rubber bridge.

Another school always opens one club. That way they are assured of getting the spade suit into the auction except perhaps on those hands where responder raises to two clubs, or the opponents' competition makes it too dangerous to do so.

I belong to yet another school. I open one club on minimum hands and very

strong hands, but one spade on intermediate hands. I feel that there is an advantage to opening one club with minimum opening bids because, by and large, you will be able to show both suits while the bidding is still at a low level.

It really does not make much difference which method you use. The main thing is that you should have an agreement with partner as to which way you are going. Without any agreement, I would assume that the bidding sequence adopted by your partner did not show more than a 5-5 minimum, since I think that more people open one club on those hands than open one spade.

However, there is one statement of yours with which I must disagree strongly. If you open one spade with the above hand and partner responds two diamonds, you must never rebid two no trump. All opening bids of no trump and all rebids in that strain have one thing in common—they promise balanced hands. Partner will expect you to have at least two cards in his suit for your no trump rebid. For example, suppose that partner holds:

♦xx ♠xxx ♣AKQJxx ♣xx

After you rebid two no trump, partner will be perfectly justified in raising to three no trump, expecting you to make six tricks in his suit. Instead, you will take none and you do not have a hope of coming to nine tricks unless the opponents oblige by leading diamonds at some stage.

There is only one rebid on the hand if you open one spade and partner responds two diamonds. That is two spades — a bid of three clubs now would be a high reverse showing a hand worth about 18 points.

## Reagan to pack economics, democracy into exhaustive Latin American tour

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan travels to Latin America this week to support what his administration sees as a trend towards "democracy" in the region, and to discuss economic problems.

Mr. Reagan begins his five-day trip on Tuesday in Brazil, the area's largest country, where elections were held recently as part of the military government's democratic "abertura" (opening) plan.

Another stop will be in Colombia, a long-established democracy in a region where the military and landed oligarchies have usually held power.

He will also meet the leaders of four small nations in Central America, where his administration supports efforts to present a democratic front in opposition to leftist-ruled Nicaragua.

These talks will take place in Costa Rica, a long-established democracy, and in Honduras which recently ended military rule by electing a civilian government.

While in Costa Rica, Mr. Reagan will meet President Alvaro Magana of El Salvador. The U.S. has been providing El Salvador with military and economic aid to help what it perceives as a budding democracy to withstand leftist insurgency.

In Honduras, the democratic theme of the trip will be strained when Mr. Reagan meets Guatemalan strongman Gen. Efraim Rios Montt, who came to power in an army-backed coup last March.

The Carter administration cut off arms sales to Guatemala in 1977, citing human rights abuses. Any move to restore aid now

## Rome busts arms ring

MILAN (R) — Announcements by Italian authorities that they have broken up one of the world's biggest arms smuggling rings has triggered fresh controversy about the competence of the country's secret services.

Socialist deputy Franco Accame tabled a parliamentary question asking how the vast traffic, in which arms for the Middle East were alleged to have been traded for heroin, escaped the attention of Italian intelligence.

The secret services have undergone repeated shake-ups in the past two years after disclosures that members were involved in a series of scandals.

Investigating magistrate Carlo Palermo told a press conference that police had arrested the leaders of the ring, which he said dealt in weapons ranging from assault helicopters and armoured cars to small arms and grenades.

Police said Thursday that it was one of the world's largest arms trafficking networks.

Mr. Palermo said the ring was fronted by an export-import firm with its base in a Milan building that was owned by the failed Banco Ambrosiano.

The magistrate said two years of investigations, which also involved Interpol and U.S. narcotics agents, culminated in the arrest this week of seven people on charges of illegal arms dealing. They included Syrian Henry Arsan, 70, head of the firm, Arsan's Italian wife, and another Syrian, 36-year-old Mohammad Nabli.

More than 200 arrest warrants had been issued and drugs worth about 100 billion lire (\$69 million) had been seized, Mr. Palermo said.

He told the press conference that the network supplies huge quantities of arms to unnamed Middle Eastern buyers, who paid with dollars and heroin.

The investigation started when a suspected drugs trafficker, thought to have slit his throat in prison, was found in a post mortem to have been murdered with a long needle which pierced his heart.

Mr. Palermo said he later arrested a "super-information," whom he did not name, who provided a store of leads.

The magistrate added that the trail led from Milan to Sofia.

Political sources said Mr. Palermo's disclosure could deeply embarrass the secret services.

They had already been subject to a total reorganisation after allegations that they were linked to rightist plots, murder and international bribery.

## Nakasone has trouble choosing his cabinet

TOKYO (R) — New Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday named a cabinet of experienced ministers, heralding continuity of the country's basic policies.

Several cabinet members, including 64-year-old Mr. Nakasone himself, have served in previous administrations of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) which has governed Japan for the past 27 years.

The cabinet was formed after several hours of bickering among party leaders over who should take the top ministerial posts.

Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, head of the LDP's biggest faction, demanded more seats in the cabinet and party executive for his followers.

Other faction chiefs protested. Shintaro Abe, a protégé of former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, was named as foreign minister and Noboru Takeshita, a member of Mr. Tanaka's faction, was made finance minister.

The difficulty in forming the cabinet contrasted with the smooth way that Mr. Nakasone became prime minister.

He easily beat three rivals for the party presidency which carries with it the premiership because the LDP holds the majority in both houses of parliament.

Mr. Nakasone told reporters Thursday his administration's first priority would be to strengthen relations between Japan and the United States.

## Norway supports basing U.S. missiles in Europe

OSLO (R) — Preparations for siting new U.S. missiles in Europe must go ahead if U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva on reducing the number of European-based missiles are to have any chance of success, Norwegian Foreign Minister Svinn Stray said Friday.

In a foreign policy statement to parliament, Mr. Stray said it would be of "absolutely decisive importance that the NATO countries show the necessary degree of perseverance" to obtain results in the Geneva negotiations.

Preparation of launching sites was essential to show the Soviet Union it had to choose between reaching agreement with the West or seeing NATO deploy U.S. Pershing II and Cruise missiles in Europe, he said.

On Monday, the Norwegian parliament debated by only one vote an opposition proposal to postpone payment of its share of the costs of building the launch sites.

Although Norway joined NATO on the understanding that it would not accept the stationing of foreign troops or nuclear weapons on its territory in peacetime, it is committed to paying infrastructure costs which come from a common NATO fund.

Former Labour Prime Minister Mrs. Gro Harlem Brundtland argued during the debate that Norway should not pay anything until a final decision had been taken on deploying the missiles.

NATO has said it will deploy 572 of the new medium-range missiles from next year unless there is agreement in Geneva.

Mr. Stray said Friday that no progress had been made in Geneva on the central issue of how to reduce Soviet superiority in medium-range missiles.

## Salvadorean rebels raid village

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Leftist guerrillas have captured the village of Lisique in El Salvador's northeast province of Morazan, according to rebel Radio Venceremos.

It said Thursday night that army troops attempted to drive out the guerrillas shortly after the occupation of Lisique, but rebel forces intercepted the soldiers before they could reach the village.

The radio confirmed earlier reports by the Salvadorean army that insurgents had attacked the Morazan provincial capital of San Francisco Gotera early Thursday. Military officials said guerrillas struck the city with a barrage of mortar fire under cover of darkness, causing panic among residents. The number of casualties in the series of explosions was not immediately known.

The officials denounced the attack as one of the most serious directed against civilians in El Salvador's three-year-old civil war.

## Agatha Christie's 'Mousetrap' enjoys 30 years of West End

LONDON (R) — The world's longest running play entered its fourth decade in London's West End Thursday night and its producer confidently predicted it would last another 10 years.

Agatha Christie's "The Mousetrap," a simple thriller with a cast of eight, opened at the Ambassadors theatre on Nov. 25, 1952, and has played every working night since.

It has survived eight British prime ministers and eight U.S. presidents and more than five million people have seen the 12,462 performances.

It has defied innumerable cast changes, a switch of theatre, the death of the author and the whims of theatrical fashion.

Its closest rival for the longevity record was the American melodrama "The Drunkard," which ended a 26-year run in Los Angeles in 1959.

Impresario Sir Peter Saunders, who threw a party for more than 1,000 people at London's Savoy Hotel Thursday to celebrate the occasion, said in a radio interview he expected the play to run for at least 10 more years. "It will come off when the public stops wanting to see it," he added.

On the surface there is no obvious reason why "The Mousetrap" should have established such a record.

True, at each night's curtain call the cast request their audience not to spoil the play for others by divulging the plot.

But this week many of the mainly Australian tourists in an almost full theatre appeared to have tumbled to "whodunnit" long before the denouement.

Nor can the attraction of "The Mousetrap" be that of fine acting or a distinguished cast — for with one or two exceptions few actors or actresses of distinction have appeared in it.

"The Mousetrap" began life as a radio play called "Three Blind Mice" written for the 80th birthday of the late Queen Mary, grandmother of Britain's present Queen Elizabeth.

When converted into a stage play there was difficulty at first in finding a theatre to house it or a director prepared to put it on. The

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Iranian pilot cites airline abuses

VIENNA (R) — An Iranian pilot, who escaped from Iran earlier this month, said he was the 74th member of the national airline, Iran Air, to flee since the 1979 Islamic revolution. Capt. Mahmud Namdar, 39, a supporter of the left-wing Mujahedeen organisation, told a news conference that pilots in Iran had to work under great stress. Capt. Namdar alleged that pilots worked up to 24 hours at a stretch followed by only eight hours rest before the next flight. "Not many pilots are left, perhaps 40 to 50," he said.

### Criminals condemned in Chinese rally

PEKING (R) — Two rapists were condemned to death at a mass rally in China's former wartime capital of Chungking, the official Sichuan Provincial Daily reported. The rally, the date of which was not mentioned, was held to denounce soccer hooligans who looted shops, smashed windcreens, beat up policemen and snatched soldiers' hats after a match on Oct. 22. Four young men were sentenced at the rally, after being tried, to hard labour for between two and six years, the newspaper said.

### 3 Czechs to be allowed to emigrate

VIENNA (R) — Three prominent Czechoslovak dissidents will get permission to emigrate in the near future, emigre sources said Friday. They said historians Karel Bartosek and Jan Mylnarik were informed by authorities that their emigration requests would be granted. Journalist Karel Kyncl was told that his application for emigration would be approved after he provided three more documents to replace those originally submitted which had expired.

### Kreisky wants former SS major released

ROME (R) — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky was reported to have appealed for the immediate release of former SS Maj. Walter Reder, the last convicted Nazi war criminal in Italy. The Socialist Party newspaper, L'Avanti printed the text of a letter it said Dr. Kreisky had sent to Socialist leader Bettino Craxi, urging Reder's release for humanitarian and political reasons. Reder, 67, who is of Austrian origin, was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1951 for ordering the killing in 1944 of at least 600 civilians in the Marzabotto area of Central Italy in reprisal for partisan attacks on German troops.

### Korean admits arson attack on USIS

SEOUL (R) — A 22-year-old South Korean has been arrested for attempting to burn down the U.S. Information Service building in Kwangju last Saturday, police said Friday. They said Kwon Hyong-Kon, an unemployed resident of the southern city, gave himself up Thursday and admitted hurling a Molotov cocktail onto the roof of the one-storey building during the night. Two Korean guards quickly put out a blaze set off by the flaming petrol, and no casualties or damage were reported. Police quoted Mr. Kwon as saying he was drunk and acted to draw public attention to his poverty and "social discontent."

### Manila to charge 5 alleged Communists

MANILA (R) — Five alleged members of the outlawed Philippine Communist Party, including a former Roman Catholic priest and three women, will be charged with conspiring to commit rebellion and possessing explosives and ammunition, according to the public prosecutor in the city of Davao. The official Philippines news agency said that prosecutor Emmanuel Galicia approved the filing of the charges against 34-year-old Father Orlando Tizon and the four others. Father Tizon was said by the military to have joined the Communist Party after quarrelling with his bishop in the central island of Samar.

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